UNITED STATES PATENT AND TRADEMARK OFFICE

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EXAMINER
KOPPIKAR, VIVEK D

ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
3626	

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Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

PTO-90C (Rev. 10/03)

		Application No.	**Applicant(s)**
Office Action Summary		09/922,827	BODEN, JOHN B.
		Examiner	**Art Unit**	
		Vivek D. Koppikar	3626	

-- *The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address* --

Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE <u>3</u> MONTH(S) FROM
THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.
- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed
  after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If the period for reply specified above is less than thirty (30) days, a reply within the statutory minimum of thirty (30) days will be considered timely.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133).
  Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any
  earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

1) ☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on *8/6/01*.
2a) ☐ This action is **FINAL**.   2b) ☒ This action is non-final.
3) ☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is
   closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

4) ☒ Claim(s) *1-40* is/are pending in the application.
   4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
5) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.
6) ☒ Claim(s) *1-40* is/are rejected.
7) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.
8) ☐ Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

9) ☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
10) ☒ The drawing(s) filed on *8/6/01* is/are: a) ☒ accepted or b) ☐ objected to by the Examiner.
    Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).
    Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
11) ☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

12) ☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
    a) ☐ All   b) ☐ Some * c) ☐ None of:
    1. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
    2. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.
    3. ☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage
       application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).
    * See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

1) ☒ Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)
2) ☐ Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)
3) ☐ Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449 or PTO/SB/08)
   Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____.
4) ☐ Interview Summary (PTO-413)
   Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____.
5) ☐ Notice of Informal Patent Application (PTO-152)
6) ☐ Other: _____.

DETAILED ACTION

Status of the Application

1.   Claims 1-40 have been examined in this application. As of the date of this

communication, applicants have not filed an Information Disclosure Statement (IDS) for this

application.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 112

2.   The following is a quotation of the second paragraph of 35 U.S.C. 112:

> The specification shall conclude with one or more claims particularly pointing out and distinctly claiming the
> subject matter which the applicant regards as his invention.

3.   Claims 38-40 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 112, second paragraph, as being indefinite for

failing to particularly point out and distinctly claim the subject matter which applicant regards as

the invention.   In line 8 of Claim 38, the phrase "comprising no vital information data inputs to

the caregiver" is indefinite. Specifically, the use of the word "no" which results in a negative

limitation renders the claim indefinite. The examiner recommends amending the claim so that it

does not recite a negative limitation.

Claim Objections

4.   Claims 29 and 38 are objected to because they include reference characters which are not

enclosed within parentheses.

Reference characters corresponding to elements recited in the detailed description of the

drawings and used in conjunction with the recitation of the same element or group of elements in

the claims should be enclosed within parentheses so as to avoid confusion with other numbers or

characters which may appear in the claims. See MPEP § 608.01(m).

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 102

5.   The following is a quotation of the appropriate paragraphs of 35 U.S.C. 102 that form the

basis for the rejections under this section made in this Office action:

A person shall be entitled to a patent unless –

(b) the invention was patented or described in a printed publication in this or a foreign country or in public use or
on sale in this country, more than one year prior to the date of application for patent in the United States.

6.   Claims 1-3, 5-7, 9-11, 13-17, 20-22, 25-26 and 32 rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(b) as

being anticipated by US Patent Number 5,772,585 to Lavin.

(A)   As per claim 1, Lavin teaches a method for assisting caregivers in caring for an individual

(Lavin: Abstract) comprising the acts of:

providing a server computer comprising a central processing unit (Lavin: Col. 4, Ln.

35-41),

executing a computer software program on a server computer, the server computer in

communication with a computer network (Lavin: Col. 4, Ln. 35-41);

inputting data into the server computer by way of the computer network (Lavin: Col.

4, Ln. 35-41);

processing the input data by the central processing unit the act of which comprises

sending the input data to a database, the input data comprising the

individual's vital information data (Lavin: Col. 4, Ln. 17-21);

requesting over the computer network vital information data (Lavin: Figure

12 and Col. 8, Ln. 39-47); and

generating an output from the server computer in response to the request for vital

information data and outputting the output to the computer network (Lavin: Figure 15 and

Col. 10, Ln. 41-46).

(B)   As per claim 2, Lavin further comprises the act of providing a life ledger for comprising at least one web page and comprising a database, the at least one web page for allowing the caregiver interact with the database (Lavin: Col. 8, Ln. 39-46).

(C)   As per claim 3, Lavin teaches that the life ledger further comprises a plurality of web pages for the entry of the following vital information data: emergency information data, general information data, support people data, medical data, health status data, insurance data, financial data, budget planner data, legal data, funeral planning data, document data, and physician data (Figures 5-12 and Col. 6, Ln. 38-57).

(D)   As per claim 5, Lavin teaches a step of providing the server computer with computer executable instructions for causing at least one web page to be generated and displayed on a display device, the at least one web page for displaying vital information data (Lavin: Col. 10, Ln. 41-53).

(E)   As per claim 6, in Lavin the communication network in communication with the

server computer is the internet (Lavin: Col. 4, Ln. 33-42).

(F)   As per claim 7, in Lavin the method further comprising the acts of:

        providing a plurality of computer executable instruction (Lavin: Col. 4, Ln. 33-42); and

        causing the server computer to execute the plurality of computer executable instructions and generate a life buoy feature, the life buoy feature for providing relevant information in caring for the individual (Lavin: Col. 10, Ln. 42-53).

(H)   As per claim 9, Lavin teaches method for assisting caregivers in caring for an individual (Lavin: Abstract) comprising the acts of:

        providing a client computer comprising a graphical user interface, the client computer in

communication with a computer network (Lavin: Col. 2, Ln. 39-51 and Col. 4, Ln. 33-42);

inputting vital information data, the vital information data pertaining to the individual, into the client computer by way of the graphical user interface, and transmitting the vital information data over the computer network (Lavin: Col. 8, Ln. 39-44).

requesting the vital information data from the computer network (Lavin: Col. 10,

Ln. 41-53);

receiving the vital information data from the computer network (Lavin: Col. 10,

Ln. 41-53);

accessing the received vital information data by way of the client computer in

communication with the computer network (Lavin: Col. 10, Ln. 41-53); and

viewing the vital information data on the client computer graphical user interface

(Lavin: Col. 2, Ln. 42-47).

(I)   As per claim 10, in Lavin the act of inputting vital information data comprises the act of

inputting the following data: general information data, emergency data, medical data, health

status data, financial information data, budget information data, funeral planning data, and legal

data, document data, and physician data (Lavin: Figures 5-12 and Col. 8, Ln. 38-57).

(J)   As per claim 11, the method of Lavin further comprises the step of providing an editing

feature so that the vital information data can be edited from the client computer graphical user

interface over the computer network regardless of where the client computer is located (Lavin:

Figure 1; Col. 2, Ln. 1-12 and Col. 8, Ln. 39-45).

(J)   As per claim 13, in Lavin a method for assisting caregivers in caring for an

individual (Lavin: Abstract) comprises the acts of:

　　　providing a server computer having a central processing unit in communication

with a computer network (Lavin: Col. 4, Ln. 33-40);

　　　providing a client computer in communication with the computer network so that the
server computer and the client computer are in communication with one another by way of the
computer network (Lavin: Col. 4, Ln. 33-40);

　　　inputting vital information data pertaining to the individual into the client computer
(Lavin: Col. 8, Ln. 39-44);

　　　transmitting the input vital information data pertaining to the individual to the server
computer's central processing unit, the central processing unit for causing the input vital
information data to be processed, stored, and organized into a life ledger, the life ledger
comprising at least one database (Lavin: Col. 2, Ln. 1-12);

　　　requesting vital information data from the at least one database by the caregiver (Lavin:

Col. 10, Ln. 41-53);

　　　supplying the requested vital information data by the server computer (Lavin: Col. 10,

Ln. 41-53); and

　　　generating an output in response to the caregiver request and outputting the output the

caregiver (Lavin: Col. 10, Ln. 41-53).

(K)　　As per claim 14, Lavin further comprises the acts of:

　　　providing the life ledger with a database for storing and organizing the vital

information data the database comprising a plurality of data tables (Lavin: Figures 14-23 and

Col. 9, Ln. 60-Col. 10, Ln. 11).

(L)   As per claim 15, Lavin further comprises the acts of:

providing the life ledger with a plurality of web pages, a separate web page for the entry

of vital information data pertaining to each of the following: general information data, an

emergency information data, a support people data, medical data, health status data, insurance

data, financial data, budgeting data, legal data, funeral planning data, document data, and

physician data (Lavin: Figures 7-9 and Col. 8, Ln. 39-44).

(M)   As per claim 16, Lavin comprises the act of:

providing the life ledger with the plurality of web pages and providing the client

computer with a graphical user interface for displaying and interacting with the plurality of web

pages, the plurality of web pages comprise the following: a general information web page, an

emergency web page, a support people data, a medical web page, a health status web page, an

insurance web page, a financial web page, a budgeting web page, a legal web page, a funeral

planning web page, a document web page, and a physician web page (Lavin: Figures 7-9; Col.

2, Ln. 39-51 and Col. 8, Ln. 39-45).

(N)   As per claim 17, Laving further comprises the steps of:

providing a computer software program comprising computer readable instructions

(Lavin: Col. 4, Ln. 33-40);

executing the computer software program on the server computer's central

processing unit (Lavin: Col. 4, Ln. 33-40);

causing the server computer to generate a plurality of web pages when executing the

computer readable instructions (Lavin: Col. 7, Ln. 13-16 and Figures 7-9);

providing a client computer with a graphical user interface for viewing and interacting

with the plurality of web pages (Lavin: Col. 2, Ln. 39-44 and Col. 4, Ln. 33-40)

providing a database for storing and organizing the vital information data (Lavin: Col. 8,

Ln. 46-48)

entering the vital information data into data input boxes in each of the web pages caused

to be generated by the computer software program being executed on the server

computer (Lavin: Col. 8, Ln. 42-49); and

storing the vital information data in the database (Lavin: Col. 8, Ln. 46-48).

(O)   As per claim 20 Lavin teaches system for assisting a caregiver in providing

care for an individual (Lavin: Abstract) comprising:

a server computer comprising a central processing unit in communication with a

computer network (Lavin: Col. 4, Ln. 33-40);

a client computer in communication with the computer network so that the server

computer and the client computer are in communication with one another by way of the

computer network (Lavin: Col. 4, Ln. 33-40);

computer executable instructions for being executed on the central processing unit

(Lavin: Col. 4, Ln. 33-40);

a life ledger comprising a database, the database in communication with the server

computer and for storing vital information data therein, the life ledger comprising a plurality of

web pages for displaying the vital information data stored in the database (Lavin: Figures 7-9

and Col. 7, Ln. 13-25);

the client computer comprising a graphical user interface display for displaying the

plurality of web pages of the life ledger (Lavin: Col. 2, Ln. 39-45).

(P)   As per claim 21, in Lavin the life ledger further comprises an edit feature so that the vital

information in the life ledger may be edited from the client computer over the computer network

(Lavin: Col. 8, Ln. 42-49).

(Q)   As per claim 22, in Lavin the life ledger further comprises web pages for the input of

vital information data pertaining to each of the following types of data: general

information data, emergency information data, support people data, medical data, health status

data, insurance data, financial data, budgeting data, legal data, funeral planning data, document

data, and physician data (Lavin: Col. 8, Ln. 42-49).

(R)   As per claim 25, in Lavin there is a web page for each of the following is caused to be

generated by the computer executable program

being executed on the server computer: a general web page, an emergency web page, a support

people web page, a medical web page, a health status web page, an insurance web page, a

financial web page, a budgeting web page a legal web page, a funeral planning web page, a

document web page, and a physician web page (Lavin: Figures 7-19 and Col. 7, Ln. 13-25).

(S)   As per claim 26, in Lavin each of the web pages has a graphical user interface for the

editing of vital information data input into the web page (Lavin: Col. 15, Ln. 47-50).

(T)   As per claim 32, Lavin teaches an article of manufacture comprising:

a computer usable medium comprising computer readable program codes embodied in

the computer usable medium (Lavin: Abstract), the computer readable program codes for

causing the computer to:

define fields for the input of vital information data pertaining an individual under a

caregiver's care when the computer readable codes are executed on the computer (Lavin: Col.

7, Ln. 13-25);

generate a plurality of graphical user interface screen displays when the computer

program product is executed on the computer (Lavin: Col. 7, Ln. 13-25); and

create a database comprising data structures for storing and organizing the vital ·

information inputted when the computer program product is executed on the

computer (Lavin: Col. 8, Ln. 39-50).

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

7.   The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all

obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

> (a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in
> section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are
> such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person
> having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negatived by the
> manner in which the invention was made.

8.   Claims 4, 12 and 23 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over

Lavin as applied to Claims 1, 9 and 22, above, respectively, and in further view of US Patent

Number 6,496,822 to Rosenfelt.

(A)   As per claims 4, 12 and 23,   Lavin does not teach a feature wherein the web application

server has login security encryption and further providing the web application server computer

with a merchant account for billing the caregiver for each life ledger purchase by the caregiver.

However, the aforementioned feature is well known in the art as evidenced by Rosenfelt (Col. 4,

Ln. 54-65) which teaches the concept for securely logging into a webpage and paying to view

web content. At the time of the invention, it would have been obvious for one of ordinary skill

in the art to have modified the method of Lavin with these features with the motivation of

providing users specialized content while being able to gather fees from the users viewing the

specialized web content (recited in Rosenfelt (Col. 2, Ln. 4-16)).

9.   Claims 27-31 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Lavin in

view of Rosenfelt.

(A)   As per claim 27, Lavin teaches a computer program product for use with a

computer, the computer program product comprising: a computer usable medium comprising

computer readable program codes embodied in the computer usable medium (Lavin: Abstract

and Col, 4, Ln. 33-40), the computer readable program codes for causing the computer to:

define fields for the input of vital information data pertaining to an individual under a

caregiver's care (Lavin: Col. 8, Ln. 33-40);

generate a plurality of graphical user interface screen displays when the computer

program product is executed on the computer (Lavin: Col. 2, Ln. 39-45);

create data structures for storing and organizing the vital information data inputted

when the computer program product is executed on the computer (Lavin: Col. 7, Ln. 17-25),

and

create a life buoy (Lavin: Figure 8 and Col. 39-58).

However Lavin does not teach creating a merchant account, nor does Lavin teach

creating a encryption for security. However, these aforementioned features are well known in

the art as evidenced by Rosenfelt (Col. 4, Ln. 54-65) which teaches the concept for securely

logging into a webpage and paying to view web content. At the time of the invention, it would

have been obvious for one of ordinary skill in the art to have modified the computer program

product of Lavin with these features with the motivation of providing users specialized content while being able to gather fees from the users viewing the specialized web content (recited in Rosenfelt (Col. 2, Ln. 4-16)).

(B)   As per claim 28, in the combined computer program product of Lavin in view of Rosenfelt the computer program product is embodied on a magnetic tape (Lavin: Col. 4, Ln. 50-55).

(C)   As per claim 29, in the combined computer program product of Lavin in view of Rosenfelt the input fields are defined for a life ledger 24 that further defines input fields for the following: general data, emergency data, support people data, medical data, health status data, insurance data, financial data, budgeting data, legal data, funeral planning data, important document data, and physician data (Lavin: Figures 7-9 and Col. 7, Ln. 13-25).

(D)   As per claim 30, in the combined computer program product of Lavin in view of Rosenfelt the computer program product is for causing the input data to be entered by way of a graphical user interface (Lavin: Col. 2, Ln. 39-45 and Col. 8, Ln. 39-45).

(E)   As per claim 31, in the combined computer program product of Lavin in view of Rosenfelt the computer is a web application server computer that is in communication with a computer network and in communication with a client computer (Lavin: Col. 4, Ln. 33-42).

10.   Claims 38-40 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Lavin in view of Rosenfelt.

(A)   As per claim 38, Lavin teaches a method for a caregiver to care for an individual comprising the steps of:

providing a client computer (Lavin: Col. 4, Ln. 33-42);

providing a web application server computer in communication with
the client computer over a computer network (Lavin: Col. 4, Ln. 33-42);

providing a new computer generated life ledger comprising no vital information
data inputs to the caregiver (Lavin: Col. 10, Ln. 41-53);

Lavin does not teach the following steps:

selling the new computer generated life ledger for a fee to the caregiver over the
computer network;

providing the web application server with a merchant account; and

using the merchant account for billing the caregiver for the life ledger 24.

However, the aforementioned feature is well known in the art as evidenced by Rosenfelt
(Col. 4, Ln. 54-65) which teaches the concept for securely logging into a webpage and paying to
view web content. At the time of the invention, it would have been obvious for one of ordinary
skill in the art to have modified the method of Lavin with these features with the motivation of
providing users specialized content while being able to gather fees from the users viewing the
specialized web content (recited in Rosenfelt (Col. 2, Ln. 4-16)).

(B)   As per claim 39, the combined method of Lavin in view of Rosenfelt further comprises
the steps of selling the caregiver additional new computer life ledgers and using the web
application server's merchant account for sending billing statements to the caregiver over the
computer network for each of the additional life ledgers sold to the caregiver (Rosenfelt: Col. 4,
Ln. 54-65). At the time of the invention, it would have been obvious for one of ordinary skill in
the art to have included this feature from Rosenfelt in the method of Lavin for the same
motivation as recited above.

(C)   As per claim 40, the combined method of Lavin in view of

Rosenfelt further comprises the step of:

    providing the new computer generated life ledger with a database

for storing vital information data wherein the vital information data that

can be stored therein comprises (Lavin: Col. 8, Ln. 39-44 and Col. 10,

Ln. 41-53):

    general data, emergency data, support people data, medical data, health status data,

insurance data, financial data, budgeting data, legal data, funeral planning data, important

document data, and physician data (Lavin: Col. 7, Ln. 13-25).

11.   Claim 8 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Lavin as applied to

Claim 7, above, and in further view of US Patent Application Publication 2001/0051881 to

Filler.

(A)   As per claim 8, Lavin does not teach a life buoy feature that is electronically linked to an

electronic help finder and the life buoy feature is electronically linked to a plurality of articles

stored in an article database, however, this feature is well known in the art as evidenced by Filler

(Section [0039]). At the time of the invention, it would have been obvious for one of ordinary

skill in the art to have modified the method of Lavin the aforementioned feature from Filler with

the motivation of providing the user with a means of learning about the diagnostic, therapeutic,

or prognostic implications of an abnormality (disease), as recited in Filler (Section [0039]; Lines

1-6).

12.   Claim 18 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Lavin as applied

to Claim 17, above, and in further view of US Patent Application Publication 2001/0051881 to

Filler.

(A)   As per claim 18, the method of Lavin further comprises providing an electronic life buoy,

the electronic life buoy caused to be generated when the computer software program is executed

on the server computer (Lavin: Col. 4, Ln. 33-42 and Col. 8, Ln. 44-58) and accessing the

electronic life buoy (Lavin: Col. 8, Ln. 44-58).

        Lavin does not teach the step of providing the electronic life buoy with an electronic link

to articles, however, this feature is well known in the art as evidenced by Filler (Section [0039]).

At the time of the invention, it would have been obvious for one of ordinary skill in the art to

have modified the system of Lavin the aforementioned feature from Filler with the motivation of

providing the user with a means of learning about the diagnostic, therapeutic, or prognostic

implications of an abnormality (disease), as recited in Filler (Section [0039]; Lines 1-6).

13.   Claim 19 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Lavin in view of

Filler as applied to Claim 18, above, and in further view of 6,189,003 to Leal.

(A)   As per claim 19, the combined method of Lavin in view of Filler teaches the step of

providing the electronic life buoy with an electronic link to an electronic help finder (Filler:

Section [0039]); providing the electronic help finder with data input boxes defining parameters

of a database search (Filler: Section [0039]); and generating a search result by having the central

processing unit search the database and locate all care providers in the database that match the

parameters, and displaying the search result on an output device (Filler: Sections [0039]-[0040]).

The combined method of Lavin in view of Filler do not teach or suggest providing a data input box for the entry of a zip code and providing a data input box for a topic to be searched and entering search parameters in the data input boxes, the search parameters comprising the zip codes and topic to be searched, however, this feature is well known in the art as evidenced by Leal (Col. 9, Ln. 17-25). At the time of the invention, it would have been obvious for one of ordinary skill in the art to have modified the method of Lavin in view of Filler with the above mentioned steps from Leal with the motivation of providing the user with a means of limiting a search (of prospective healthcare providers) to a limited geographic range, as recited in Leal (Col. 9, Ln. 23-25).

14.   Claim 24 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Lavin in view Rosenfelt as applied to Claim 23 above and in further view of Filler.

(A)   As per claim 24, the combined system of Lavin in view of Rosenfelt teaches an electronic life buoy (Lavin: Col. 8, Ln. 42-58) but does not teach an electronic life buoy which comprises electronic links to articles of interest to the caregiver, however, this feature is well known in the art as evidenced by Filler (Section [0039]). At the time of the invention, it would have been obvious for one of ordinary skill in the art to have modified the system of Lavin in view of Rosenfelt with the aforementioned feature from Filler with the motivation of providing the user with a means of learning about the diagnostic, therapeutic, or prognostic implications of an abnormality (disease), as recited in Filler (Section [0039]; Lines 1-6).

15.   Claim 33 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Lavin in view of US Patent Number 6,546,375 to Pang.

(A) ·   As per claim 33, Lavin teaches a method for a caregiver to provide care to an individual

(Lavin: Abstract) comprising:

providing a web site that comprises a server computer and a life ledger, the life ledger

comprises a database for storing the individual's vital information data (Lavin: Col. 4, Ln. 33-

42),

receiving from a caregiver's computer a request for vital information data selected from

the individual's life ledger (Lavin: Col. 10, Ln. 41-53), and

receiving and displaying the vital information data on the caregiver's computer screen

(Lavin: Col. 10, Ln. 41-53).

Lavin does not teach the step of transmitting from the server computer to the

caregiver's computer by way of a carrier wave signal data comprising vital information

requested from the individual's life ledger, however, the concept of transmitting data by way of a

carrier wave signal data is well known in the art as evidenced by Pang (Col. 16, Ln. 28-35). At

the time of the invention it would have been obvious for one of ordinary skill in the art to have

included a data transmission means which employed carrier wave signal data in the method of

Lavin with the motivation of providing an additional data transmission means and

communications path as recited in Pang (Col. 16, Ln. 28-35).

(B)   As per claim 34, the combined method of Lavin in view of Pang further comprises the

act of providing the web site with a plurality of web pages for the life ledger, each web page for

inputting and displaying vital information data pertaining to the individual (Lavin: Figures 7-9

and Col. 10, Ln. 41-53).

(C)   As per claim 35, in the combined method of Lavin in view of Pang the plurality of web pages comprise web pages for inputting, editing, and displaying the following data about the individual: general data, emergency data, support people data, medical data, health status data, insurance data, financial data, budgeting data, legal data, funeral planning data, important document data, and physician data (Lavin: Figures 7-9 and Col, 7, Ln. 13-25).

(D)   As per claim 36, the combined method of Lavin in view of Pang further comprises providing the web site with a life buoy feature for providing help to the caregiver in response to a request to the caregiver for help, the life buoy having the appearance of a life buoy on the caregiver's computer screen (Lavin: Col. 8, 42-58).

16.   Claim 37 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Lavin in view of Pang as applied to Claim 33 above and in further view of Rosenfelt.

(A)   As per claim 37, the combined method of Lavin in view of Pang does not teach the step of requesting the purchase of an electronic life ledger by transmitting to the server computer the request by carrier waves, and the server computer comprising a merchant account and in response to the request to purchase a life ledger automatically bills the caregiver for the purchase of a life ledger, however, these aforementioned features are well known in the art as evidenced by Rosenfelt (Col. 4, Ln. 54-65) which teaches the concept for securely logging into a webpage and paying to view web content. At the time of the invention, it would have been obvious for one of ordinary skill in the art to have modified the combined method Lavin in view of Pang with these features with the motivation of providing users specialized content while being able to gather fees from the users viewing the specialized web content (recited in Rosenfelt (Col. 2, Ln. 4-16)).

Conclusion

17.   Any inquire concerning this communication or earlier communications from the

examiner should be directed to Vivek Koppikar, whose telephone number is (571) 272-5109.

The examiner can normally be reached from Monday to Friday between 8 AM and 4:30 PM.

If any attempt to reach the examiner by telephone is unsuccessful, the examiner's

supervisor, Joseph Thomas, can be reached at (571) 272-6776. The fax telephone number for

this group is (703) 305-7687 (for official communications including After Final communications

labeled "Box AF").

Another resource that is available to applicants is the Patent Application Information

Retrieval (PAIR). Information regarding the status of an application can be obtained from the

(PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either

Private PAIR or Public PAX. Status information for unpublished applications is available

through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see http://pair-

direct.uspto.gov. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, please feel

free to contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free).

Sincerely,

Vivek Koppikar

10/20/2005

JOSEPH THOMAS
SUPERVISORY PATENT EXAMINER